

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK August 23.

By the packet ship George Washington, Captain Holdrege we have out Liverpool files to July 26th and London to July 26th.

SPAIN.—The Paris Monitor of July 22d, states that the Carlists band in Galicia, under Lopez had been defeated on the 9th and Lopez shot, and that on the 19th Espartero defeated the Carlists' expedition on the Barón and took 100 prisoners.

FRANCE.—The Archbishop of Paris, in his circular to the Bishop for the customary funeral services for those who fell in the "Three Days," has given much satisfaction, as the prelate acknowledges Louis Philippe's title to the throne, designating him as King, which he did not do in the late circular returning thanks for his escape from assassination.

The King continues to receive from all parts of France and Europe, congratulatory addresses on this late escape.

Gen. Evans was preparing for a regular attack on Fontarabia, to retrieve the blunder he committed on the 12th and 13th of July, in not persevering against a place containing only 1100 Carlists, and three or four old guns.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FROM FLORIDA.

St. Augustine, Aug. 26.

From Micanopy.—An express arrived in town on Monday night, last, from Micanopy, bringing intelligence of a battle at Fort Drane, which took place there on the morning of the 20th. The following particulars have been politely furnished us by an officer of the army, and are the substance of the dispatches brought by the express.

Maj. Pierce of U. S. Artillery, arrived at Micanopy with the train from Gary's Ferry, on the evening of the 26th inst. Fort Drane distant 10 miles, having been abandoned on the 6th, was understood to be occupied by the Indians. Capt. Childs of the 3d Artillery commanding at Micanopy, on the arrival of Maj. Pierce, had contemplated a movement on the enemy. This was at once sanctioned by Maj. Pierce, who marched at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st ult. to find the enemy. His force was composed of Capt. Childs' company of the 3d Artillery—of a detachment of the 1st Artillery, and a field piece, manned by a detachment of Capt. Galt's company of the 4th Artillery—in all 110 men.

They arrived at Fort Drane at sunrise, and found the Indians in the occupation of the place. They were immediately and gallantly attacked—Major Pierce having completely surprised them, and given the first fire. The celebrated chief Powell was present in person, having been seen by those who knew him, and his voice recognized repeatedly. The enemy was soon routed and driven three quarters of a mile into a hammock, leaving ten dead on the field. The action lasted one hour. There can be no doubt that the Indian loss must have been 30 or 40, as their numbers were estimated at 3 to 400. Their women and children were with them.

The officers engaged in the affair were Capt. Childs, of the 3d Artillery, Lieut. Irwin of the 1st, Lieut. Pickell of the 4th, Lieut. Spaulding of the 2d Dragoons, Lieut. Betts of the 1st, Lieut. Herbert of the 1st Artillery. The troops were all regulars.

Major Pierce returned the same day to Micanopy, bringing off his killed and wounded—his loss being 1 killed and 16 wounded—among the latter Lieut. Betts of the 1st Artillery, Acting Adjutant.

It is understood that Major Pierce contemplates another movement on the enemy in the course of a day or two.

An Indian squaw with two children, were taken on Sunday last, near Brandy Branch, about 18 miles N. W. of Jacksonville, by a Mr. Sparkman. She is a Creek, and it is reported that she came in company with 25 warriors; she gave out from fatigue, and they left her, with a promise to send a horse for her.

Capt. Dumett's company of mounted volunteers have been stationed at Weedman's plantation, eleven miles from the city, on the Picoleta road. A daily intercourse is kept up each way to Picoleta and St. Augustine.

A detachment of Capt. Phillips' company have been stationed at Anson's plantation. Water Spouts.—Two of these wonderful phenomena were seen from on board the Schr. S. S. Mills, on her passage from Charleston to this place on Sunday last. They were represented as having presented an appearance awfully sublime; they approached within about a half a mile of the vessel.

OFFICE OF THE HERALD.

St. Augustine, August 26.

We learn that last night, about 9 o'clock the sentinel who was on post at Hanson's plantation, was fired upon by an Indian or negro from behind a fence, near to the house which is occupied by the detachment who are stationed there. The ball passed very near the sentinel, and through a door and lodged in the sill of the door opposite. Tracks were discovered this morning in the field about 50 yards from the house. It is supposed there were 5 or 6 Indians.

A detachment of U. S. troops went out to reinforce those stationed at that place. Hanson's is 5 miles west of this place.

This afternoon BEN WIGGINS arrived in town from the neighborhood of New Switzerland, (Colonel Halloway's plantation) whether he had gone to collect some horses, with two others, states that this morning after crossing Sampson's Creek on his return, they discovered a party of Indians a short distance from them. They suppose there were fifteen or twenty in the gang. They put spurs to their horses and rode with all haste to town, bringing with them the horses they had collected. In coming through the 12 mile swamp, they say they discovered numerous signs of Indians. The 12 mile Swamp is a thick dense Swamp on the

road leading from this to Jacksonville, and is the place where Capt JOHN WILLIAMS was attacked by a party of about 50 negroes and Indians on the 11th Sept. 1812. The father-in-law of BEN WIGGINS, and we believe BEN himself figured conspicuously in this battle. The Swamp is admirably adapted to all the purposes of Indian warfare.

The Mandarin Company have been engaged in scouring this region of country several days, but the Indians always manage to elude our troops whenever they are in superior force.

From the West we have nothing of importance since the affair of the 20th. The post at Micanopy is to be abandoned, and a position taken up about 20 miles nearer Gary's Ferry.

The following article from the Tallahassee Floridian of the 13th show that the Indians are still with indomitable courage, waging their desperate war against the Whites.

FROM THE TALLAHASSEE FLORIDIAN, August 13.

HORRIBLE.

A few days since, a party of Lowndes county Georgia Volunteers, fell in with a party of Creeks near the Florida line, and killed ten warriors, and took eight women and children prisoners. The prisoners were taken to a house under guard. In the evening one of the squaws was observed to give her children drink from a coffee pot. Shortly after, she obtained leave of absence, and not returning, search was made for her, but she had made her escape. Her children were all found dead, from poison administered by their unnatural mother. On Wednesday the 2nd inst. Col. Wood of Randolph, Ga. with only thirty-eight men under his command, discovered, a large party of Indians in a swamp. The savages challenged him to come into the swamp for a "fair fight." Notwithstanding his inferiority in numbers, he boldly charged upon them. After a desperate engagement hand to hand the savages fled in all directions. Twenty-seven warriors were found dead on the field of battle, and many more were supposed to have been killed and wounded. Before their flight they strangled their children by stuffing their mouths and nostrils with mud moss. The children were found in that condition after the battle was over.

CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.

The embers of strife have at last burst into an open flame in Mexico, and there is no telling when or where it will cease. For the moment the liberal party is discomfited. We hope better fortune awaits their future struggles.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—By an arrival from Vera Cruz at N. Y., files of the *Diario del Gobierno* of Mexico, to the 30th July inclusively are received.

As we predicted, domestic commotions have begun and are now agitating that republic. The liberal party of federalists (i. e. those opposed to centralism) are making rapid advances; they have made a bold attempt to abolish the present order of things and restore the government to its former features, but whether their force was insufficient to obtain the success they calculated upon, or whether the government anticipated their designs and frustrated them by timely organizations we cannot tell; however, they were completely routed at Etla in the engagement which took place between 900 government troops under the command of General Canalezo, and 600 federalists commanded by Col. Miguel Acevedo.

From Canalezo an official dispatch or bulletin appears in the *Diario* of the 24th, which states that the federal party had 100 men killed, 228 taken prisoners; among the latter is Acevedo chief of the revolutionists, Andreas Castañeda brevet commandant of the battalion, at Ramirez, commanding the company of Tacaschi, and a foreigner named Lapilladi captain of artillery. The remainder of their force were entirely routed. The loss on the part of the government were 3 killed and 6 wounded.

The day succeeding this engagement, Acevedo, Castañeda, Ramirez, and Lapilladi were shot; a council of war had been held upon the other officers but the result has not yet transpired.

The commandant of artillery of the federal troops succeeded in making his escape from Etla and has arrived in this city. He informs us, that the greatest agitations prevail in the interior of Mexico occasioned by the revolutionary movement of Oajaca—disturbances are hourly anticipated.

The official accounts from the States, on the other hand directed to the general government and published in the *Diario*, declare most directly that the greatest tranquillity prevailed throughout.

The Mexican Fleet, consisting of the brig Fama and the schooner Brazo, were at Vera Cruz on the 9th. They were preparing to make a cruise.

A considerable number of criminals have been condemned and executed in Mexico during the month of July last.—Among them we see the name of a certain Jose Maria Ortega, a grenadier of the battalion of Mentillan, charged with homicide upon the person of a corporal belonging to the same battalion.

By a decree of the general government published in the official paper of 17th July, an annual contribution of \$3 upon every thousand dollars worth of property has been declared upon all real estates.

Voluntary donations continue to be made throughout all the states of Mexico to assist the government to meet the exigencies growing out of the war in Texas. We have made a calculation approximating to the actual amount of subscribers, and find ten thousand signatures, but the total sum subscribed is not more than from five to six hundred dollars. We feel not the slightest astonishment that no more has been raised as the highest donations are not above one dollar, and the greatest num-

ber average less than one bit (12-1-2 cts.). When we consider what little patriotism is exhibited here by the Mexicans in a cause which they denominate a national one, we are amazed that they should still cherish the hope of subjugating Texas.—The Texans received a very different sort of response when they appealed to their brethren of the United States: for dollars subscribed by the Mexicans we gave thousands.

FROM THE GLOBE.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL PARTY.

No man who witnessed the efforts of the Calhoun and White party, in co-operation with the little body of abolitionists in the House, headed by Slade, Adams, and Granger, could fail to draw the conclusion, that their common object was to strengthen each of the little factions to which they belonged in their respective sections, by making the question one between geographical divisions, as marked by the slaveholding and non-slaveholding population. Hence the perpetual struggle of the nullifiers and White men, and abolitionists, to keep up the agitation of the slave question—voting together upon every point of order calculated to defeat the object of the majority, which continually labored to put down all discussion of a subject that Congress had no right to interfere with, and from the agitation of which, nothing but mischief could be anticipated, as it regarded the legislation of the House, or the excitement in the country. But White's friends, Wise, Peyton, and others—Calhoun, Hammond, Waddy Thompson, Pickens, and others, united with Slade, Granger, and Adams, in every attempt to baffle the will of the House to elude the previous question—and, under pretence of free discussion, to throw firebrands from one section of the Union into the other, and inflame the circumstances of local difference in regard to slavery, into a quarrel, which would require every man from each division of country so assailed, to array himself in the ranks of the belligerents, to defend those he represented from insult. While this game was going on in the House between the two petty factions, to set the North & South by the ears, the opposite actors in the brawl were seen to counsel with each other on the floor. This was particularly remarked of the two most prominent and imprudent agitators, Messrs Slade and Wise. The latter would not hesitate to abuse the Speaker, Mr. Pickney and other Southern gentlemen who nobly performed their duty to the portion of the Union to which they belong, by laboring to put down a strife tending to a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of all the rights protected under the guaranty of the Federal Constitution, but he was ready to counsel with Mr. Slade, in view of the House, when the struggle was the fiercest, between those seeking to give a quietus to the dissention, and those contending to blow it up in a storm between the two great divisions of the country. The panic plotters were foiled in the House. Mr. Pickney's report and resolutions has put an end to these troubles in Congress; a settled rule consigns every petition or paper, offered on the subject, to instant oblivion.

And what is now the resort of the leading Nullifier and leading Abolitionist, in this extremity? We have already noticed Calhoun's letter, in which he appeals to the South "not to forget that the majority of Congress in both houses are the representatives of those States," where "neither party will directly oppose the abolitionists," and "that, if true to ourselves, we need neither their sympathy nor aid;" and he sets up a southern President as a standard to rally a geographical party around.

Tappan, on his side, has put out an appeal to the North, in which, denouncing Mr. Beardsley as the leading friend of Mr. Van Buren in one House, and Mr. Wright in the other, for "forging fetters for the press," and "breaking down the right of petition," invokes the North not to give its suffrages for "Northern Presidents and other officers" at the sacrifice of "freedom of conscience, of speech, of the press, and of the legislation," but rather to "let all the appointments at Washington be given to the South."

How happily the nullifier and abolitionist work together! Tappan knows that nothing would rouse the North more thoroughly, and make it assume a geographical party attitude, than the admission of Calhoun's doctrine, that the South would never tolerate a Northern President! Tappan is anxious, therefore, to split the North up into factions for the present, at the same time that he is laboring to concentrate the whole South by threatening its rights, to produce the common result at which he and Calhoun aim. It is to make the controversy which was buried with the Missouri question, an ingredient in every election of a President, until the nation becomes divided into political parties, turning exclusively upon geographical considerations; and then the melancholy forebodings of that passage in a letter of Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Short, dated April 13, 1820, they hope will be realized.

Extract from Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mr. Short.

"Although I had laid down as a law to myself never to write, talk, or even think of politics, to know nothing of public affairs, and therefore had ceased to read newspapers, yet the Missouri question aroused and filled me with alarm. The old schism of federal and republican threatened nothing, because it existed in every State, and united them together by the fraternalism of party. But the coincidence of a marked principle, moral and political, with a geographical line, once conceived, I feared would never more be obliterated from the mind; that it would be recurring on every occasion and renewing irritations, until it would kindle such mutual and mortal hatred, as to render separation preferable to eternal discord. I have been among the most sanguine in believing that

our Union would be of long duration. I now doubt it much, and see the event at no great distance, and the direct consequence of this question: not by the line which has been so confidently counted on; the laws of nature control this; but by the Potomac, Ohio, and Missouri, or more probably the Mississippi, upwards to our northern boundary. My only comfort and confidence is, that I shall not live to see this; and I envy not the present generation the glory of throwing away the fruits of their fathers' sacrifices of life and fortune, and of rendering desperate the experiment which was to decide ultimately whether man is capable of self-government? This treason against human hope, will signalize their epoch in future history, as the counterpart of the model of their predecessor."

THE RATHBUN FAILURE.

A letter from Buffalo to the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, states that the assignees of Rathbun "have been busy settling with the workmen, and those who have small demands for materials furnished for buildings &c. The laborers are finding other employment. The buildings on which Rathbun's men were employed, are now in progress towards completion—but all of Rathbun's own buildings are of course suspended—nor will the assignees attempt to finish any of them—and unless the foreign creditors will stock their demands, or adopt some scheme by which they can become the purchasers of the lots on which those buildings have been commenced, a large amount of the most valuable part of his estate must be sacrificed. Included in this class is the Niagara Falls property, purchased from Augustus and Gen. Porter, on which Rathbun has already expended a large amount in building; and could he but have had one year to perfect his plans, he must have realized several hundred thousand dollars of profit."

The Journal of Commerce says:—"It is known to some of our readers that Rathbun Allen, confidential clerk of Benjamin Rathbun, spent about two months in this city last spring, during which time it appears that he held an active correspondence with his principal. This correspondence we learn, is now in the hands of the assignees, and makes some astounding disclosures. A part of it will in due time be given to the public. From what we gather concerning it, we have no doubt it will put at rest the suspicion which some have ventured to express, that the endorsements were all genuine."

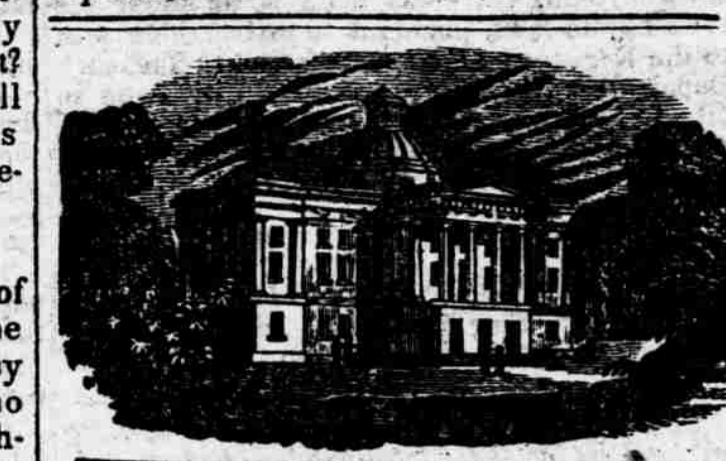
A Buffalo correspondent of the Albany Argus says:—"I am credibly informed that it is now ascertained by an examination of his papers, that from the commencement of his forgeries to the present time, they amount to about \$7,000,000? No crime of the same magnitude is, I believe, on record. Fauntleroy, in England, although exceeding all European experience, did not more than equal one-tenth part of that amount. But it excites my wonder how such a course of conduct could be continued for two or three years, to so great an extent, without giving rise to some suspicion. Yet none seems to have been excited, or if excited, to have been made public. It is true, that there were many who supposed that bankruptcy would be the end of him; but none seem to have anticipated the truth, in its whole extent. He says that for the last four months he has lived in constant dread of an explosion—has felt as if he had stood before a loaded cannon with its match slowly burning. To postpone the explosion, he has been obliged to continue and enlarge his evil practices, until their extent gives him a painful elevation above all other criminals."

FROM THE DANVILLE (VIRGINIA) OBSERVER.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

Full returns have not been received from this State, but enough is known to convince us, that Rip Van Winkle is not yet awaked. That State, which has hitherto resisted with manful independence, Federal and aristocratic principles, though urged and pressed upon her, by her most talented citizens—which has hitherto clung without remissness to the Republican standard by the side of old Virginia; that State, contrary to our expectations, has surrendered to the enemy her democratic republican institutions, and given her voice for the Federal Whigs, the anti-republican aristocratic party. The weapons of this warfare, in this case successful, were doubtless, panic and misrepresentation. But although N. Carolina may have deserted her principles, yet we trust, that in November she will be found deciding unequivocally, her attachment and adherence to the republican party. Although Dudley may be elected, she may yet, like Virginia, assert her independence, and vindicate her principles even from suspicion, while straddled by a Whig Governor. We will yet contest with the Whigs, the vote of North Carolina, on the Presidential question. It cannot be, that she will catch at the delusive bait, thrown out for her, by political managers and contrivers, in presenting a merely nominal candidate in the person of Judge White, and aid even indirectly in elevating against the voice of the people of the United States, such a man as Harrison, without talents, and without any principles, in common with North Carolina. Let the republicans of North Carolina, do their duty; let the true questions be fairly presented, and the claims of the candidates exposed fairly, & we are confident that she will disregard slang, panic and contrivance, and rally promptly and spiritedly around the cause of democracy. Whig deceptions have worn down thread bare—they can be seen through the least reflecting, or prejudice does not fasten thick scales over the eyes. The time for a reaction has come, and if Republicans will do their duty, and press the truth with a zeal, worthy of their just cause, and commensurate with the activity of an arduous and designing party, all will yet be well. Let the Whigs rejoice while

they may; few have been, and fewer yet, will be, the occasions for rejoicing. Let their shouts and huzzas be regarded as the ventings of a party, intoxicated with a temporary and deceptive triumph, which they do not deserve, nor do they know how to enjoy. We repeat again, we cannot believe that North Carolina will desert her principles and prove recreant to the Union, until we actually see the result. But if she should prove false, Virginia and almost the entire South, will stand in the breach and save yet longer, our beloved republic.



THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH:
THURSDAY, SEPT. 6th, 1836.

Martin Van Buren, for President.
Richd. M. Johnson, for Vice President.

"I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the United States shall understand that if the desire of that portion of them which is favorable to my elevation to the Chief Magistracy should be gratified, I must go into the Presidential Chair, the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia against the wishes of the slaveholding States; and also with the determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the States where it exists."

Martin Van Buren.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORS.

The ticket being now complete, we have numbered the Electors according to the Districts as provided for under the act of 1815, and which directs that one of the Electors shall reside within each of the Electoral Districts.

- 1st. Dist. Col. ROBERT LOVE, of Haywood,
- 2d. " GEORGE BOWERS, of Ashe,
- 3d. " JOHN WILFONG, of Lincoln,
- 4th. " ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, of Rowan,
- 5th. " JOHN HILL, of Stokes,
- 6th. " JOHNATHAN PARKER, of Guilford,
- 7th. " WILLIAM A. MORRIS, of Anson,
- 8th. " ABRAM VENABLE, of Granville,
- 9th. " JOSIAH O. WATSON, of Johnston,
- 10th. " Hon. NATHANIEL MACON, of Warren,
- 11th. " Col. WILLIAM B. LOCKHART, of Northampton,
- 12th. " HENRY SKINNER, of Perquimans,
- 13th. " Gen. LOUIS D. WILSON, of Edgecombe,
- 14th. " WILLIAM P. FERRAND, of Onslow,
- 15th. " OWEN HOLMES, of New Hanover.

We regret to learn that ALFRED E. HANNER, the senior editor of the Greensboro Patriot, died at Wentworth in Rockingham county, on the evening of the 26th ult. The Patriot says:

His death was sudden, unexpected and distressing. He has left an affectionate family of a parent, brothers and sisters besides numerous relations, who will long and intensely mourn his early fate. And his generous and open heart had made him a host of friends who will always know and regret his loss. He was a son, a brother, and a friend, indeed.

We have no doubt but that the excellent character given to Mr. HANNER, is well deserved; and among those who will sorrow for his death, will be found all his political opponents, who are acquainted with his private worth.

PLAIN QUESTIONS, and short answers to prove that Judge White is a consistent and honest friend of the present administration:

1. Who opposed Gen. Jackson in Tennessee, when he was a candidate for Senator? Judge White.
2. What pretext did Judge White assign for it? That Gen. Jackson was a candidate for President, and he was afraid it might be charged against him by his enemies that he went to the Senate to electioneer for the Presidency.
3. And who is now a Senator from Tennessee, and likewise a candidate for Presidency? JUDGE WHITE!!
4. Who voted against Clay's resolution to censure Gen. Jackson? Judge White.
5. Who afterwards voted against expunging them from the Journals? Judge White.
6. When did he vote against them?—Before he was a candidate for President.
7. When did he vote against expunging them? After he became a candidate of the opposition.
8. Who voted in favor of Mr. Stevenson, as Minister to England, when Gen. Jackson nominated him? Judge White.
9. Who voted against Mr. Stevenson, as Minister to England, when Gen. Jackson re-nominated him? Judge White.
10. Who voted for Mr. Taney, as Secretary of the Treasury, under Gen. Jackson? Judge White.
11. Who voted against Mr. Taney as Chief Justice? Judge White.
12. When did he vote for Taney and Stevenson? Before he was a candidate of the Nullifiers.
13. When did he vote against them? After he was a candidate of the Nullifiers.
14. And who voted against Mr. Clay's Land Bill and supported Gen. Jackson's veto? Judge White.
15. Who afterwards voted for Mr. Clay's Land Bill? Judge White.
16. When did he vote against the Bill? Before he was a candidate for President.
17. When did he vote for it? After he became a candidate of the Nullifiers and the opposition.
18. What! Is not Judge White a consistent man and an honest politician? The Nullifiers and the opposition party say that he is.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Mr. Van Buren, in the acceptance of his nomination by the friends of the present administration, expressly pledged himself to support the same policy and carry out the measures of that administration. The great body of that party support him, and why should they not all do it? As it not dangerous to divide about the men who are candidates, when there is a combination of all the fractions of the Opposition to put down our principles? Did not the friends of this administration approve the appointment of Mr. Van Buren, by The President, as his Secretary of State? Did they not approve and support his able administration of that Department, while he continued in office? Did not Judge White, at that time, do the same thing?

When Mr. Van Buren was appointed Minister to England, by President Jackson, and was rejected by the combination of factious Senators, was he not sustained, and was not a majority of the Senate (composed of Nullifiers and Federalists) condemned by the people? Did not Judge White, at that time, agree in condemning this majority of the Senate? Did not the almost unanimous voice of the administration party, in this State, unite in this condemnation of the Senate, and in the support of Mr. Van Buren? Was he not, at that time, voted for by Judge White himself?

Only four years ago, when Mr. Van Buren was nominated as the republican candidate for Vice President, did not the friends of the administration, in this State, defend, vindicate and support him? Did not the Nullification party then attempt to divide them by running another candidate, and did not the people then refuse to follow the Nullifiers, and give them power to defeat us by our divisions? Did not Judge White himself, at that time, assist in making Mr. Van Buren Vice President?

When at any period of the present administration, The President recommended any great measure to Congress, did not the opposition and the nullifiers denounce it beforehand, as the measure of Mr. Van Buren and not of President Jackson? On all occasions, they have identified him with the administration, and held him responsible as one of the counsellors and friends of The President. They now vilify and traduce him, because he concurs with Gen. Jackson in the policy and principles of the present administration, and because he has pledged himself (if elected) to carry them out in the next.

Do we not find every bank-man in the community opposed to Mr. Van Buren? Do we not see every Nullifier his enemy? Do we not observe that opposition men of every hue are combined against his election? Whilst the opposers of the Bank—the Union Party, and the friends of the present administration are rallying to his support, as the only means they have for resisting the creation of a National Bank; for maintaining the principles of the present administration, and for preserving the Union.

And will the honest and consistent State of North-Carolina tamely surrender her rights, and quietly allow a combination of Nullifiers and Federalists to wrest from the people their political honor, and endanger their liberty and their Union? While they have animated and cheered by their approbation and upheld by their voice, our patriot Chief Magistrate in his contest for the rights of the people, they cannot now timidly give back to their foes (because they have combined their forces for another battle) the victory they have so lately achieved. They cannot desert to the standard of their enemies, and fight against their own principles, by opposing the only candidate who is pledged to maintain them. No! Never!

ELECTION RETURNS.—In referring to the remark of the Newbern Sentinel, in regard to the election returns, we would remark that we must be content with the exhibit in our own paper of the 25th ult. We cannot copy the returns as reported by the Whig papers, as other returns vary considerably from these, and make the majority for Gen. Dudley much less than reported by them. We cannot satisfy our own mind as to the precise amount of that majority, but believe that it will fall short of 4000, while his friends, make it upwards of 5000. From the best information we can obtain, we believe that the 50 members of the Senate will consist of 25 Whigs and 24 Van Buren, and one representing a Van Buren county, pledged to vote against Mangum for U. S. Senator.

On this question the Senate will tie. Of the 120 members of the House of Commons, 61 certain for Van Buren and 59 Whigs, making a majority of 2. Many of our well-informed friends think we have underrated the majority—while the Whigs say there will be a tie on joint ballot. On the whole, we may be assured that Mr. Mangum will not be elected Senator. We may also feel assured that the State of N. Carolina, is still Democratic Republican, and that she will vote for Mr. Van Buren. We cannot, of course, foresee the electioneering tricks of the opposition, or calculate the effects of them; but unless the people are deceived as to facts the State will be found to be Democratic Republican, by ten thousand majority. If, after all, the artifices of the opposition shall succeed—if the federalists persuade the people that they are good democrats, and the nullifiers make them believe that they are not nullifiers at all; the ascendancy of this corrupt combination will be but temporary. The people are honest and virtuous in their political motives, & when satisfied, as they soon must be, of the gross deception practised upon them, they will meet their deceivers with an overwhelming reaction.

Every member of our Legislature who is not decidedly in favor of Mr. Van Buren, in preference to all others, has been set down AGAINST him and FOR Judge White. Generally speaking, this is correct, but it is not so without some exceptions. In a body of legislators like ours there are no doubt some (unlike the lead-